GO SLOW, SAYS QUIGG.

HIS ADVICE TO THE CITIZENS UNION.

R FULTON CUTTING SAYS THE UNION DOESN'T INTEND 20 GO AHEAD AND NOMINATE

Congressman Quigg, president of the Repub-Hean County Committee, when asked last evening for his opinion of the letter Seth Low sent to the Executive Committee of the Citizens

"It is somewhat difficult to discuss Mr, Low's letter, because he has said one thing, while the atlemen to whom it is addressed are making him appear to say quite another. What he says to that if in the course of time the fact is fairly established that a union of all the anti-Tam- Mayor candidate, and that these forces, with substantial unanimity desire him to be the candidate, he may feel it to be his duty to accept this

"But the politicians who are renning the Citizens Union and trying to compel Mr. Low's nomination have sent out his letter with explanatory notes, giving their interpretation of he says, but almost the contrary. They say people there. He has done much for more sch that he means that they may go ahead and nominate him now, and accordingly they an-

"If this is done without Mr. Low's emphatic protest it will appear to the public that there must be a private understanding between him and his correspondents, not only not revealed in his letter, but wholly at variance with its sense and spirit. I am afraid that the politiresolutely condemned by all the elements of the population upon which they would have to rely for votes. The Republican organization sincerely desires to bring about a union against Tammany. It has not rejected the candidacy of any man, and for that reason, if for no other, there should be no attempt to force a candidacy down its throat. Mr. Low is not the only citizen of this great community who is competent to be its chief executive, however compe-

"No nomination ought to be made in the months of June or July. Every organization or individual desiring the defeat of Tammany Hall should spend the next two months in an eximination of the situation, permitting public sentiment to express itself freely, and alming to discover the man who can best meet the equirements of the case. Then, when the time light of all the facts, to be the wisest

"Suppose the Citizens Union did have its as-sembly in June and did nominate, what then?"
"They won't," answered Mr. Quigg. "But if they did they would declare themselves to be the enemies of good government in New-York, and

and deserve success."

R. Fulton Cutting, the chairman of the Citizens Union, said yesterday that the call for a meeting of the Committee on Organization on June 15 did not mean that Mr. Low was to be formally nominated then. "We understand Mr. Low to mean that he is willing to accept the nomination for Mayor if there is a popular demand for his candidacy." Mr. Cutting said, "and we must wait for that demand to find expression before we place him in nomination. We are convinced that he is the logical candidate, and that the people of the Greater New-York will express such a decided preference for him that he will consent to accept the nomination. The committee of the Citizens Union charged with the duty of finding a way for the expression of that preference by the people are making plans which may be submitted to the Committee on Organization. I do not feel able to speak of such plans zation. I do not feel able to speak of such plans

now."

Asked if the Citizens Union would welcome aid from the regular Republican organization in the movement to make Mr. Low the Mayor of the Grenter New-York, Mr. Cutting said in reply: "An indersement of Mr. Low by the Republican organization would be welcome, of course, but we are not seeking any conference with any political organization."

BROOKLYN PEOPLE DELIGHTED. MANY PROMINENT MEN ANXIOUS THAT MR. LOW SHOULD STAND FOR MAYOR.

President Low's letter to the Citizens Union was naturally the leading topic of interest among Brook-lynites yesterday. Few men of prominence escaped being asked at one time or another for their views on the letter, and their answers, which were in realby opinions on Seth Low and not on his letter, were uniformly flattering to Mr. Low and reassuring to his friends who want to see him nominated. No Republican is on record as saying anything against Mr. Low, while several Democrats of independent tendencies were quoted yesterday as saying most

complimentary things about him.
It is apparent that the organization Republicans are not pleased with the manner in which Mr. Low's name is being brought forward. They deny the claim of the Citizens Union to a monopoly of the credit for suggesting Mr. Low and recall how Commissioner Willis and County Clerk Worth declared for him two or three weeks ago. This feeling, however, will not work to Mr. Low's disadvantage, be cause the party leaders do not intend to allow any spirit of jealousy to make trouble which might prevent the nomination of the man whom they consider

the strongest candidate. With the Republicans apparently unanimous fo President Low, and the machine Democrats who are to be Tammany's allies naturally against him, although extremely respectful in their comment upon him, considerable interest was centred yesterday upon the independent Democrats. Robert H. Roy, Assistant United States District-Atrorney, an accepted spokesman of the independent Democrats, clearly and emphatically explained their attitude in Interview with a Tribune reporter yesterday

"Mr. Low's letter makes it certain that there will be at least one good man whom we can vote for. If Tammany names a man as good as President Low we shall vote for him, but if the Democratic nominee is an inferior man, or one who would be under suspicion because of past alliances, we would doubtless vote for Law. Cur object is to secure Low, but you must remember that we are Democrats and not Republicans, and that a first-class Democrat would be preferable to a first-class Re-

"I do not think political lines can be completely To not think political lines can be comparing set aside in this contest. The especial of the free-silver cause by Tammany last summer made Tammany a free-silver organization for four years, and however much Tammany would like to abandon this issue it canonically would like to abandon that children Union has looked to the National Democrats of Brooking as at the natural leaders of its movement on this side of the river. We have, however, considered it wise to stay in the background thus far, and await developments. We red it wise to stay in the id await developments. We eas Union or any such or-what manner of man the

Demogratic candidate is.

Mr. Roy intimated further that, in case of an alliance between Republicans and independent Demograts, the Demograts should be allowed to hame second man on the ticket.

County Clerk Worth. Sheriff Buttling and the Other members of the Brooklyn delegation to Gounday evinings conference in Congressman dust the conference or about President Low's son, reflected bis father's well-known sentiments when he said in reply to questions that he realistic because he was the strongest man who could be nominated. Justice Worth believes that Mr. Low will be nominated in spite of any opposition there may be to his nomination in New-York City, that he had written to President Low urging him to accept the acmination. Among other Republicans and Erbeland being married miner, John Weloski, and wounding another. This so enraged the miners that they attacked Morgan and Erbeland being married miner, John Weloski, and wounding another. This so enraged the miners that they attacked Morgan and Erbeland being married miner, John Weloski, and wounding another. This so enraged the miners that they attacked Morgan and Erbeland being married miner, John Weloski, and wounding another. This so enraged the miners that they attacked Morgan and Erbeland with clubs and stones and heat them badly. Morgan died later.

Counsel Burr, Fire Commissioner Bryant, Foilding Frank R, Moore, Police Commissioner Welles, Police Superintendent McKelvey, Senator George W.

Brush, President William Berri of the Bridge Trustees, Alderman Adam H. Leich, Colonel George A. Price, President John S. McKeon of the Union League Club, President C. T. Christensen of the Brooklyn Trust Company, President O. M. Denton of the Kings County Bank, President B. H. Huntington of the Dime Savings Bank, Justice Jacob Brenner, President J. V. Mescrole of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, Justice J. Lott Nostrand, Justice Henry Bristow, Tax Collector Appleton, County Judge Aspinall, Deputy Police Commissioner Crosby, Edward Barr, Herman Liebmann, A. Abraham, Hugh Boyd, Gardner D. Matthews, President Charles S. Young of the National City Bank and President George M. White of the Mechanics' Bank.

IN FAVOR OF MR. LOW'S CANDIDACY. WOULD BE POPULAR ON THE EAST SIDE, SAYS

MR. DEVINS. Many people favorable to the objects of the Citi-Low's letter as intending virtually to give assent on his part that he should be considered a candidate for The Rev. John B. Devins, paster of Hope many forces can be effected with aim as the Chapel, and one of the best known workers in the cause of reform on the East Side, said yesterday: the Citizens Union, and it is just as certain that he will be elected. To paraphrase the poet:

The youth replies, 'I can.' "No man could stand against Mr. Low in the East Side. His well-known interest in every movement for the betterment of the condition of the crowded it; and they say that what he means is not what | tenement districts has made him well known to the small parks, public boths and lavatories and better He has been a ruling spirit in the work done by the University Settlement. hosen and trusted as the arbitrator in labor distes. In all these works he has proved himself friend of the people. No man could better stand the candidate of an organization whose battle cry The city for the people. It will be impossible Tammany to raise an outery against him, or to minute any candidate that can stand a chance as overed to Mr. Low.

for Tammany to raise an outery against him, or to nominate any candidate that can stand a chance as opposed to Mr. Low.

E. R. L. Gould, well known as being active in several philanthropic enterprises, said yesterday:

"I have known Mr. Low for years. I have watched his course as a politician in the best sense of that word, as a man of affairs and as an active factor in social reform, and even if Mr. Low had not expressed himself as being in hearty sympathy with the purposes of the Citizens Union I should consider his public record as a platform in itself sufficiently clear and definite to justify the support of the citizens of this great municipality. The Citizens Union should go shead and nominate Mr. Low. It would be undignified for him at this time to say more than he has but we know enough of his civic patriothem to be certain that he will accept the nomination when made. His nomination would do more to bring about that unification of the friends of good government to which he refers than anything else. If any body of citizens, political party or not, are sufficiently patriotic to indorse the nomination of the Citizens Union, as I think they will, so much the better: but I am confident that Mr. Low will be elected the first Mayor of the Greater New-York If he is the nominee of the Citizens Union."

A SEPARATE TICKET FOR GERMANS.

A meeting of the German-American Reform Union of the XXVIIIth Assembly District was held last night at the clubhouse, No. 242 East Union presided. Sheriff Tamsen was present and made a speech, the first he has made on political Sheriff told his hearers that there was only one up a separate ticket in the coming contest. said the Republicans despised the Germans, and Tammany Hall hated them, and they need expect nothing from either Republicans or Democrats unless they formed into one solld phalanx. asked them to remember his experience, saying that notwithstanding opposition from both Democratic and Republican papers he had triumphed.

He told them not to mind the promises of Tammany Hall to have the obnoxious Raines law re-pealed; that the courts would take care of that law pealed; that the courts would take care of that law and render it inoperative. He said one court had already done this, and others would follow the precedent thus established.

Speeches were also made by L. Trenn and C. M. Laud. The following nominations were made, to be voted on at the next meeting: Frederick Rossbach, president; Julius A. Zabell, first vice-president; Max Cohen, second vice-president; William Haneberg, recording sceretary; William Joseph, corresponding secretary; Ludwig Trenr, financial secretary; Martin Schwartz, treasurer; John Gaenzdauer, sergeantat-arms.

CITIZENS UNION ON THE EAST SIDE.

which James B. Reynolds and John Brooks Leavitt made addresses to an attentive roomful of voters. In speaking of Seth Low's letter to the Citizens Union Mr. Leavitt said: "By his strong words Mr. Low has made it impossible for the Citizens Union to enter into any deal or combination with the rotten, disreputable, corrupt and fraudulent Repub-lican organization." Of Mayor Strong's administration Mr. Leavitt said that it had been a great improvement over any that preceded it. The Mayor,

he said, had labored under two disadvantages—that of trying to serve too many political parties and an inability to understand the English language.

"We must make Mayor Strong's administration," said he, "the issue of our campaign. Wherever he made his appointments without regard to political success has been met with. Wherever he listened to political advisers failure has usually resulted."

Mr. Leavitt said that he had been misquoted in a statement to the effect that Alderman Benjamin E. Hall had failen short of the expectations of his constituents. Mr. Hall, he said, was one of the shining lights of the administration, and had performed his duties always for the benefit of the people. "Not so with General La Grange, the Fire Commissioner," added Mr. Leavitt. "He has been working his office for all there is in it for the Republican party."

Commissioners Grant and Farker and Superintendent Constable were named as other officials who paid too much attention to their party. He said that he wrote Mr. Constable two years ago about a frame extension to a house at No. 145 Second-ave, which had been built contrary to the building laws, but had never had a reply. "Since that accusation made by me," said he, "was published I have had many letters from persons giving information of other breaches of the building laws by Constable."

THE DEMOCRATIC UNION

Thirty-five members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Union met at the Democratic Club, No. 617 Fifth-ave., last evening. Fifty new names were added to the committee, increasing its number to five hundred. It was announced that about fifteen hundred new members had been en-rolled in the Union and that Walter Stanton had been elected chairman of the Finance Committee, The Union is to hold a reception at the Democratic Club on Thursday evening, June 17, at which St. Clair McKelway, of Brooklyn, is expected to make a speech. Resolutions were adopted last evening condemning the appointment of non-resints as teachers without competitive examination as being a reflection on the capabilities of the gradas being a reflection on the capabilities of the graduates of New-York schools, while recognizing ability in other State institutions.

It was decided to send out a call, declaring belief in the principles of individual and party responsibility in municiple government as opposed to pretended non-partisanship in city affairs, and inviting bemocrats generally to join the Democratic Union, the object of which was to promote harmony among Democrats in the coming Greater New-York campaign. Speeches were made by Charles V. Fornes, John Quincy Adams, A. A. Alling, Cornellus Farley, a labor man, and Charles A. Jackson,

CITIZENS UNION CAMPAIGN LITERATURE. The first literature of the campaign for the election this year in the Greater New-York was issued yesterday by the Citizens Union. It is entitled pamphlet No. 1, and relates to public baths an lavatories. The pamphlet contains the eighth plank in the declaration of the Citizens Union, which relates to public parks, baths and lavatories, and then goes on to tell of the backwardness of the city in providing these comforts.

MINER AND SUPERINTENDENT KILLED.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE POWERS TO VISIT THESSALY-A TURKISH DENIAL. Constantinople, June 8 .- The British, Russian and Italian Ambassadors are sending representatives to

Thessaly, with instructions to report upon the situa-The third meeting between the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Pascha, and the Ambassadors of the Powers, to arrange a permanent

basis for peace between Turkey and Greece, took

On Monday last it was officially announced at Athens that the Turks in Epirus were gullty of abusing women, defiling churches and engaging in general pllage, and it was further announced that the Turkish irregulars had committed similar ex-cesses in the villages around Larlesa. The Turkish Government to-day issued an official and categorical dental of the statements on this subject made offi-cially at the Greek capital.

Ambassadors who are going to Thessaly is intended to serve as a basis upon which to determine the amount of indemnity which Greece will have to pay Turkey as a result of the recent war between those two countries.

UNEASINESS AT ATHENS. PEAR THAT THE POWERS WILL TURN GREECE OVER TO THE TENDER MERCIES

OF THE BULTAN. London, June 9.-The peace negotiations do not siderable disquietude in Athens last evening caused negotiations were in danger of collapsing altosubject, however, had no definite news of an official was without foundation.

now trying to induce Turkey to sign general peace conditions, defining the broad limits within which Turkey and Greece should afterward settle details direct negotiation. This news is regarded at Athens with dismay, as a breach of faith on the part of the Powers, and as leaving Greece to the many good judges at Athens that Greece may yet have to fight for her very existence. Already in the Agrapha district, have occupted several villages and are still advancing toward the town of Agrapha. Greece has protested to the Powers

Lamia.

Premier Ralli, who has conveyed the thanks of the Government to the Greeks of New-York City for five cannon, says: "The Government does not forget that armistice is not peace, and that it is its duty to be prepared for every eventuality."

The Greek newspapers all publish the statement by General Miles that the positions at Thermopyle are impregnable.

are impregnable.

Advices from Constantinople are equally possimistic. It is alleged that Tewfik Pacha at Saturday's meeting of the Council of Ministers announced that the Shiekul-Islam had issued a fetva declaring that territory once acquired by the sacrifice of Ottoman blood cannot, under the Ottoman law, be surrendered. If this be true, it will require a good deal of persuasion to induce the Sultan to retire from Thessaly. In addition to this report comes the rumor that Bulgaria has made an informal demand that Macedonia, with the exception of the Province of Adrianople, shall be formed into an autonomous administration.

STORMY SCENES AT THE CONFERENCE. GERMAN OBSTRUCTION ANGERS THE AMBAS-SADORS OF THE OTHER POWERS.

London, June 9 .- A dispatch to "The Daily Chronicle" from Constantinople says it is rumored that stormy scenes have taken place during the sessions of the peace conference, and that German obstruction has provoked lively indignation among a majority of the Ambassadors,

MUSTAPHA BEY ON THE URBANA CASE. THE TURKISH MINISTER SPEAKS OF IT AS A GREAT CRUELTY.

Mustapha Bey, the Turkish Minister at Washington, who is at the Albemarie Hotel, in this city, yesterday issued a statement that he was authorprinted yesterday saying that the Turks were committing outrages in Epirus. While he was speaking of outrages the Minister referred to the A meeting was held under the auspices of the proceeding at Urbana, Ohlo, and spoke of it as a great cruelty.

A SLAP FROM THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

HE REFERS TO "HALF-VEILED" PROPOSALS OF THE BRYANITES TO REPUDIATE BRITISH DEBTS.

London, June 8 .- The Marquis of Lorne, son-inlaw of Queen V.ctoria and former Governor-General of Canada, is the author of a long and eulogistic review of the progress and present position of Canada published in "The Daily Graphic" today. Dealing with the vast mining resources of the Dominion he says:
"The half-veiled proposal to repudiate debts

owing to the British investors heard from the platforms of some of Bryan's supporters in the election contest should make us cherish more than ever the field of investment in our own colonies."

The Marquis of Lorne advocates the establishment of training ships on Canadian coasts, to drill the marines and the militar recruited in Canada, and urges a spirit of compromise in England's fiscal dealings with the colonies "as a means of insuring our trade in time of war."

MONKS ROASTED ALIVE BY REBELS.

CRUELTIES ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN PRACTISED ON THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Vancouver, B. C., June 8.-Further interviews with officers of the steamer Hupeh, now in port, elicit the fact that twenty-five Catholic monks were roasted by the rebels in the Philippine Islands, and not by Spanish troops, as previously reported. The information was furnished by a prominent resident of Ilo-Ilo, in the group of tsiands, and corroborated by a foreign consul. In consequence of the cruelties practised by the Spanish troops on the rebels or those suspected of being in sympathy with the rebel cause, the rebels in revenge perpetrated acts of cruelty on the hapless monks who came in their clutches. The customary mode of roasting suck-ing pigs in the leannd is by thrusting a bamboo through the pig and then fastening it to an iron and roasting it over a slow fire. This was done to the monks, the bamboo being thrust through them

ENGLISH CURIOUS AS TO HAWAII.

WONDERING IF THE UNITED STATES WILL PRO-TECT HER FROM JAPAN.

London, June 8 .- "The St. James's Gazette" this afternoon, commenting upon the dispute between Japan and Hawati, which it describes as a "corrupt little Republic, run by a Landful of American fili-

"As Hawaii has no resisting power, the question arises, Will the United States Government see its protégé through its trouble? The Japanese may and an armed party at any moment. Then, what will the Philadelphia do? Japan, since she smashed the Chinese, is believed to be spoiling for a fight with a white Power, and she may find America ready to oblige her sooner than she expects."

Manngun, Niceragua, June E-The Atlas Steamship Company has purchased the Pellas steamboat ession for Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River between Grenada and Greytown, and is of-fering through swelve-day rates from Managua to New-York.

ATLAS CO.'S NICARAGUAN CONCESSION.

NO PART IN THE JUBILEE.

Toronto, June &-At a meeting of the foreign Consuls resident in Toronto, held yesterday at the United States Consulate, there was expressed a general desire to take part in the was expressed tion, but in the absence of any invitation from the Celebration Committee it was felt that no action could be taken.

STRIKERS IN VIENNA WIN.

Vienna, June 8.-The strike of street rallway emplayes, which has involved all the lines in the dty, was settled to-day, the companies making large concessions to the strikers. The strike passed off without any violence and the result is regarded us most significant in its bearings upon the inter-ests of labor in Austria.

ROCKWOOD'S Artistle Cabinet Photographs, \$6 per dozen, Ground floor, No. 1,440 Broadway—Advt.

MR. CALHOUN REPORTS.

AN ACCOUNT OF WHAT HE SAW IN CUBA GIVEN TO THE PRESIDENT.

NATURE OF THE REPORT KEPT SECRET, BUT JUDGE DAY SAYS IT WAS EXTREMELY IN-

TERESTING-GENERAL LEE'S REPORT ON THE RUIZ CASE NOT YET RECEIVED

Washington, June 8 .- W. J. Calhoun, of Illinois, the Special Commissioner sent to Cuba by President McKinley, arrived frim New-York this afternoon at 4 o'clock. He went immediately to the State Department, where Judge Day, the Assistant Secretary of State, was awaiting him, and together they proceeded to the White House, They were shown into the Cabinet room, where from Constantinople saying that the report of the President McKinley and Judge Day listened to representatives of the British, Russian and Italian Mr. Calhoun's description of the situation in the Mr. Calhoun's description of the situation in the war-ridden island, and to the conclusions reached

> Judge Day declined to talk to-night on the subfect of the conference further than to say it was very interesting. Mr. Calhoun likewise preferred not to talk of the interview further than to say he had reported to the President what he had seen and heard. Mr. Calhoun has an appointment to meet the President in the morning, when he will again go over his impressions. He will not go to Nashville with the President, as had been thought would be done, but will start for his home in Illinois probably to-morrow, and, if necessary, will visit here after the President re-

> The report of Consul-General Lee on the Ruiz case, Assistant Secretary Day said to-night, had not been received by the State Department. The report, however, is in the city, having been brought here by Mr. Fishback, the secretary who accompanied Mr. Calhoun on his trip. Mr. Calhoun expressed great surprise at the publication of what purported to be General Lee's report this morning. He said the document had been sealed in Consul-General Lee's office in the regular official way and delivered to Mr. Fishback, who brought it to New-York and to Washington. He was unable to understand how it should have become public.

> Mr. Calhoun talked with less freedom than characterized his interviews while in New-York. He complained that some of these had been exaggerated, and had made him say what he had not uttered. He carefully refrained from expressing any opinion as to the probable policy of the President in acting on the Cuban question, declaring that he had been to the island simply to learn facts and to report what he had seen and heard. This he had done. If he has formed any opinion regarding the Ruiz case, Mr. Calhoun politely declined to indicate what it was. Of the prospects of the continuation of the war, the condition of suffering Americans and General Lec's firm attitude as an American representative, Mr. Calhoun spoke in terms similar to those he used in his published interview.

A REVIVAL OF CUBAN GOSSIP. THE PRESIDENT EXPECTED TO ACT AT ONCE

ON MR. CALHOUN'S REPORT-THE RUIZ CASE. Cuban talk about the Senate to-day on account of the return of Mr. Calhoun. The Republican Senators, some of them members of the For-eign Relations Committee, say there is no doubt that the President will take action soon as Mr. Calhoun's report is received. No definite information was given concerning the attitude of the President, but the impression of the Senators from such reports as they heard was that there would be a change from the present negative policy and the adoption of a definite line of action, with a view to endeavoring to secure a of the present unfortunate state of affairs in

Cuba.

Assuming that General Lee's conclusions are that Ruiz died Willi his treaty rights, the question before the Department of the greatest importance is what shall be the next step. The wife of Ruiz has filed with the Department a claim for \$150,000 for the death of her husband. The Spanish contention has been that he was not killed, and that he was not treated harshly. General Lee's inquiry is under-stood to have falled to bring out the truth on these points, but his statement on Ruiz's confinement in violation of treaty rights appears to make the first two points not essential and to leave the case resting on the broad claim that in confining Dr. Rulz for more than seventy-two hours without permitting him to communicate with his friends or trying him the Spanish officials in Cuba have assumed full responsibility for the results of that extra confinement. The fact being established that Dr. Ruiz finement. The fact being established that Dr. Kuiz kept up his citizenship by registering himself at American consulates in Cuba from time to time, as required by regulations, is taken as an offset against the claim that by continuous residence in Cuba for nearly twenty years he had forfeited his rights as an American citizen. It is surmized that the next step in the case will be the presentation of a claim against the Spanish Government in be-half of the family of the victim of this illegal im-prisonment.

of a claim against the Spanish Government in behalf of the family of the victim of this lilegal imprisonment.

The Cabinet meeting to-day lasted longer than usual. The Cuban situation was discussed in a general way, but the most important subject presented was the Spanish mission. The availability of three men for this post at Madrid was carefully canvassed, but no decision was reached. One of the Cabinet officers said after the meeting that the selection was still open. It will now go over until the President's return from Nashville.

Señor De Lome, the Spanish Minister here, characterizes as absurd reports that he has advised his Government to withdraw Capitaln-General Weyler from his command in Cuba. The Minister pointed out that it would not be within his province to advise his Government as to its policy concerning any country outside of the United States to which he is accredited. If the Government of the United States had any suggestions to make as to the conduct of affairs in Cuba it would, if it followed the usual customs of diplomatic exchanges, make its representations to the Spanish Government through the United States Minister to Madrid, Mr. Taylor.

CUBAN INSURGENTS NUMEROUS. MANY THOUSANDS IN THE COUNTRY EAST OF THE

JUCARO-MORON TROCHA. Havana, via Key West, June 8.-After months

passed in compiling data, which are confirmed by well-informed, impartial parties, correspondent of the Associated Press is able to announce that in the country comprised between Cape San Antonio, Pinar del Rio and the Jucaro-Moron military line of the Province of Puerto Principe there are 8,000 insurgents, well armed with rifles and subdivided into small bands. The latter live during the best part of the year in the woods and mountains. Besides these bands there are many thousands of Cuban natives in the insurgent camps who are either unarmed or only armed with machetes. In the "concentrated" towns there are only small numbers of men, the greater part of the inhabitants being women and children. considerable dissatisfaction is felt among cer-ain battallons of the regular troops on account of the paper money question; but no riots have securred, and it is believed Captain-General Wey-er will shortly settle the monetary question. In the mean while, the financial outlook is becoming more dappressing. the mean while, the financial outlook is becoming more depressing.

While Capitain-General Weyler was at Placetas recently the insurgents attacked the town of La Quinta in the night. The insurgents were re-pulsed, with slight losses on both sides.

THE YACHT REPUBLIC FLOATED.

SHE HAD BEEN AGROUND IN KINGSTON HARBOR-SUSPECTED OF BEING A FILIBUSTER.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 8.-The American yacht Republic, which ran aground in Kingston Harbor was hauled off by tugs last night, having sustained but slight damage.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press

has investigated the report from New-London, Conn. to the effect that the Republic may have left New-London on a Cuban fillbustering expedition. As a result the correspondent is able to con-firm the statement made in New-York by a repre-sentative of the yacht's owner, George Matthews, that the Republic has been chartered by English-men and that she is bound for Guatemaia to load

DISTURBANCES IN VALENCIA. Valencia, Spain, June 8.-Serious disturbances have occurred at Benicarlo and Chelva, in this

Province, on account of the octrol duties. At Benicarlo a man attempted to blow up a house with a bomb, but it expleded prematurely and dangerously wounded the man,

CABINET CHANGES POSSIBLE. THE DUKE OF TETUAN, HOWEVER, WILL NOT

RESIGN-A SUDDEN CHANGE OF POLICY

Madrid, June 8.-The "Epoca," an official organ, says that it does not dony the possibility of changes in the Cabinet. It adds, however, that it is impossible for the Duke of Tetuan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to resign, in view of the position of the negotiations between

Spain and the United States. The ebullitions of the Liberals and dissident Conservatives do not abate, but the leaders are doing their best to check the agitation in favor of demonstrations against the Crown because of the decision in behalf of Señor Canovas. The Conservatives are confident that the excitement will subside when the public recognizes how serious would be the disadvantages of a sudden change of policy and that the immediate recall of Captain-General Weyler would paralyze operations in Cuba until his successor could have time to develop a new plan.

A POLICEMAN'S PLUCKY CAPTURE.

AND COLLAR AND SUBDUES HER.

HE CATCHES A RUNAWAY MARE BY THE MANE

Policeman Cody, of the East One-hundred-andfourth-sr, station, had an experience with a runaway horse in Lexington-ave, near One-hundred-and-third-st, last night that he will not care to repeat for some time. John Zerb, of No. 251 East Onehundred-and-fourth-st., started to unhitch his large sorrel mare in front of his place last night. He left the animal for a minute, and she took fright. Toward Second-ave, and then to One-hundred-andthird-st, she ran and from there back to Third-ave Contact with two elevated railroad posts demolished the wagon, and there was nothing except a collar ington-ave.

There were a number of children playing in the street a couple of blocks away, and they were in immi-

nent danger of being run over. Policeman Cody saw their danger, and he ran from the sidewalk and stood in front of the frightened mare. She paid no attention to him, and charged right upon him. He waited until she was which a few feet, and then he made a spring, catching hold of the collar with one hand and the mane with the other.

The animal reared on her hind less and struggled to shake the policeman off. She went through all the anitres of a bucking bronce, but it was no use. The policeman clung to her like grim death. The mare was already blowing hard after her wild run, and after dragging the policeman for a block and a half she gave up the fight, and allowed a bystander who had come to the policeman's assistance to put a rope halter on her neck.

The policeman then led his captive to the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st, station, where the owner claimed her some time after. Several hundred people saw the policeman's picky work, and as he walked away they cheered him heartily.

DIDN'T WANT HER HUSBAND LOCKED UP.

A PROSAIC ENDING TO AN EXCITING CHASE IN THE TENDERLOIN.

When a man ran through Twenty-record-st, from Sixth-ave, last evening, closely followed by a womin shricking, a crowd soon folned in the chase. At Twenty-second-st, and Seventh-ave, the man ran frectly into the arms of Patrolman Smith. The woman was too excited to explain anything, and

her husband, had robbed her of two diamond rings, her fusband, had robled her of two diamond rings. The man said he had done nothing of the kind. The man said he was Robert Steadle, a commission merchant, of No. 115 West Twenty-second-st. As the woman did not want him locked up the sergeant advised both to go home.
"Til go," the woman said, "If he will promise not to beat me again."
"Never age in," said the man.

"Never again," said the man. Then they left the police station.

A HARD FIGHT TO PREVENT A SUICIDE. THE ENGINEER OF THE FIREBOAT NEW-YORKER STRUGGLES IN THE WATER WITH A MAN

WHO TRIED TO DROWN HIMSELF. Frederick Boener, thirty-nine years old, of Newfireboat New-Yorker, which is lying at the Battery. About 1 o'clock Boener stood gazing at the passing boats, and when all the firemen had disappeared from the dock of the fireheat he boarded onds. Meanwhile Engineer Schrann of the fire-boar noticed his neculiar actions and kept a close watch on the stranger. He saw the man suddenly place of concealment and plunged after Boener. lice, heard the splash in the water and ran from the stone pler landing, and saw the engineer struggling in the water with Boener. Boener was trying to free himself from the grasp of his resbut was unable to do so. The policemen leaned over the edge of the boat, the other held on,

leaned over the edge of the boat, the other held on, and in this way they got hold of the two men in the water and pulled them aboard.

An ambulance was summoned from the Hudson Street Hospital, but the surreon refused to take Boener to that institution, saying that the man was only suffering from a chill. The policemen took Boener to the Centre Street Police Court, where he was committed to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to his sanity.

In court Boener said that he came from New-Braunfels, Tex., last year. He said that at that place his wife had killed her three children and then committed saidcide. At the time, he said, the populace accused him of murdering his family. After an inquest he was discharged, and the feeling was so much against him that he decided to come to this city and go to work at his old trade, making shoes. He added that all of the people in this city were against him, and that on several occasions his life had been threatened. He said that on this account he had decided to end his life.

KEPT FROM JUMPING OFF THE BRIDGE.

A POLICEMAN'S FIGHT WITH A MAN WHO WANTED TO KILL HIMSELP.

James Whittaker, a homeless Englishman, was held in \$500 ball for trial yesterday by Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Court, on a complaint of having attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the Brooklyn Bridge about 1 o'clock yesterday

morning. Policeman O'Kane, of the Bridge force, saw Whittaker talking to himself and acting suspiciously as he approached the Brooklyn entrance. Whittaker started to cross the Bridge by the north roadway, as the promenade was closed at midnight yesterday so that it could be relaid with new planking. The policeman followed close behind the man. Several solid Republican vote for every proposition final-

times on the way over Whittaker paused for a few moments and gazed down upon the river. At a point directly over Front-st, he ran to the fron railing on the south side of the roadway, which is about four feet high at this spot, and, leaping over it, walked across the railroad track and climbed to the railing along the north side walk. In a moment the policeman caught up to him and pulled him backward to the promenade. As the policeman selzed him, Whittaker shouted: "Let me alone! I have a right to die! I had a right to die fifteen years ago. I can't stand my con-

to de lifteen years ago. I can't stand my con-science any longer!"

He then quickly turned around and struck O'Kane in the face with his fist. The blow caused the policeman to loosen his hold on Whittaker, who sprang on the railing again, only to be pulled to the promenade once more by the policeman. After a sharp struggle the policeman succeeded in placing handcuffs in the man and locked him up for the night in the Oak-st, station.

In court yesterday Whittaker said that he was drunk at the time he tried to kill himself.

A MINISTER KILLED BY HIS SON.

THE BOY HAD BEEN WHIPPED FOR A SLIGHT OFFENCE, AND BLEW HIS FATHER'S HEAD OFF IN REVENGE. Louisville, Ky., June 8.-A dispatch to "The

Evening Post" from Barbourville, Ky., says that Evening Post' from Barbourville, Ky., says that the Rev. Berry Lawson, a Methodist minister, was shot and instantly killed this morning by his fitten-year-old son, isham. The father whipped the boy on Sunday for some slight offence and he left home. The punishment rankled in the little fellow's heart, and he returned home this morning, and finding his father in a cornfield, slipped up behind him and blew his head from his shoulders with a shotgun. The youthful parricide escaped.

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, "the pleasant rem-

PRICE THREE CENTS.

A PERFECT UNDERSTANDING ON THE TARIFF BILL REACHED.

THE SENATE CAUGUS ADOPTS A NEW SUGAR SCHEDULE AND SHOWS A DESIRE TO

> SINK ALL MINOR DIFFERENCES-DEMOCRATIC DIVISIONS AGAIN STRIKINGLY ILLUSTRATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 8 .- The Republican Senators had little difficulty in agreeing in caucus this morning on a medified sugar schedule to be substituted in the pending Tariff bill for the scheme of rates proposed by Mr. Aldrich and his associates on the Finance Committee. As was fully explained in these dispatches last night, the objections made to the Finance Committee's schedule were based almost exclusively on the compound character of the rates imposed probably nine-tenths of its critics mistrusting their ability to cipher out its real workings, and consequently desiring a conversion of its mystifying specific and ad valorem mixture of rates into simpler equivalents of a specific nature only. Mr. Aldrich, who was able to leave his room at the Arlington and take part in the de liberations of the caucus, frankly declared to his colleagues that he considered the Finance Committee's schedule decidedly more scientific and equitable than any proposed substitute for it which had been brought forward, yet he announced that the committee would willingly

yield its opinion and accept any other arrange-

ment of duties which should commend itself to

the judgment of the caucus. Three substitutes were then proposed by those who favored a return to specific duties pure and simple. Senator Wellington suggested an acceptance of the sugar schedule as it passed the House. Senator Perkins, of California, proposed to go back to the House schedule, increasing the rate on refined sugar from 1.875 cents a pound as in the House bill to 1 13-16 cents. Senator Spooner, one of the newly appointed advisory members of the Finance Committee, finally brought forward a' substitute, which amended the House schedule by advancing the rate on refined sugar from 1.875 cents a pound to 1.95, and which also reduced by one-tenth of a cent a pound the duty on low-grade sugars testing less than 85 degrees by the polariscope, the rates for which had been fixed by the House bill at one cent for those testing 75 degrees and three one-hundredths of a cent for every degree of fraction of a degree additional.

TEXT OF THE NEW SCHEDULE.

The Wellington and Perkins amendments were voted down by the caucus without a division and Mr. Spooner's proposition was then accepted by an almost unanimous vote. The new schedule, which Mr. Allison will present tomorrow or whenever the sugar duties are taken up, will therefore read as follows:

up, will therefore read as follows:

Sugars not above No. 15 Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, syrups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada esta deservada en color, and on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, one cent and ninety-five one-hundredths of one cent per pound; molasses testing above 40 degrees and not above 55 degrees, 3 cents per galion; testing 56 degrees and above, 6 cents per galion; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sigar, as the case may be, according to polariscopic test; sugars, tank bottoms, syrups, cane juice or beet juice, melada, concentrated melada and concrete and concentrated melasses, the product of any country which pays, directly or indirectly, a bounty on the export thereof, whether imported directly and in condition as exported therefrom, or otherwise, shall pay in addition to the foregoing rates a duty equal to such bounty, or so much thereof as may be in excess of any tax collected by such country upon such exported articles or upon the keet or cane from which it was produced.

A new paragraph is added, reading as fol-

A new paragraph is added, reading as fol-

That the duty on molasses clayed, joggery and other sugars, testing not above \$3 degrees by the polariscope, shall be one-tenth of one cent per pound less than those imposed by the preceding paragraph on the corresponding tests of sugar. It is roughly estimated here that the differential on refined sugar over raw in the new schedule will be one-fifth of a cent, as against oneeighth of a cent in the House bill. According to Mr. Aldrich's explanatory statement made in the Senate on May 25, the Finance Committee's arrangement of rates allowed a smaller differential even than the House bill. However this may be, the Spooner substitute has at least the merit of disclosing the differential more the merit of disclosing the differential more explicitly and allaying the uncertainties involved in the acceptance of a scheme of duties too complicated to be unravelled except by a few commercial experts. It will also doubtless attract the support of one Democratic Protectionist, Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana, who has several times declared that he will vote for any scheme of specific duties similar to that in scheme of specific duties similar to that in the House bill.

REPUBLICAN HARMONY ASSURED. The caucus did not dispose of any other controverted issues, nor did it even decide whether the Hawaiian reciprocity agreement is to be violated or preserved. Another meeting will probably be called to settle this and the few other questions which still cause some friction in the Republican ranks. One highly important step was taken, however, when, on Mr. Thurston's motion, it was resolved to make the decisions of the caucus binding on every Republican participating. The large vote by which this motion was carried gave evidence of an eager desire on the part of the great body of the party in the Senate to sink all minor differences of opinion and even sacrifice a few local ad-

of the pending tariff measure. Senator Aldrich, after the caucus adjourned. said it was very successful, and he felt that the Republicans would stand together on all schedules of the bill and that an agreement would be

vantages for the sake of expediting the passage

reached where differences of opinion existed, Little or no trouble is therefore anticipated in securing an agreement on the other questions of tariff policy still in dispute, and in obtaining a ly accepted by the caucus. The outcome of today's conference will also operate to hasten the on the remaining schedules of the bill, for with an unbroken Republican front and a di-vided and discouraged opposition all incentive to a serious or prolonged resistance on the part of the Democratic leaders will quickly disappear.

THE WRANGLING DEMOCRATS. The divisions in the Democratic camp were strikingly emphasized again to-day. Yesterday afternoon eight Democratic Senators-Messrs. Bacon and Clay, of Georgia; Tillman and Me-Laurin, of South Carolina; Martin, of Virginia; McEnery, of Louisiana; Rawlins, of Utah, and White, of California-voted to retain a duty of \$2 a thousand feet on white pine. This fire in the rear greatly annoyed and enraged the two Democratic Senators-Messrs. Vest and Jones, of Arkansas-leading the fight against the bill. Today Mr. Bacon, while the agricultural schedule was under discussion, offered an amendment imposing a tax of 20 per cent ad valorem on raw cotton, and his plea for the imposition of this duty on a "raw material" again drove the Misouri Senator to a passionate outburst of anguish

and remonstrance.

Mr. Bacon retorted very pertinently that the Mr. Bacon retorted very pertinently that the doctrine of "free raw materials" was an exploded one and had no sanction in the latest Democratic National platform. A war carried on by Messrs. Bacon, Caffery, Vest, Jones, of Arkansas; McLaurin and Chilton raged most of the afternoon, and ended only when Mr. Bacon's amendment was adopted by the decisive vote of 42 to 19. Six Democrats—Messrs. Bacon and Clay, of Georgia; McLaurin and Tillman, of South Carollna; McEnery, of Louislana, and Rawlins, of Utah—went on record as discarding entirely the Cleveland theory of "free raw materials," and Cleveland theory of "free raw materials," and